

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.
The Tri-Weekly Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies may be sent by mail on request. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.
Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, first insertion, 1 00
One square, each continuation, 25
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, first insertion, 50
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For each subsequent insertion, 10
For double column advertisements, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.
Local notices 20 cents a line each insertion.
Liberal counts can be made for large and permanent advertisements.

J. STODARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Barren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AGENT,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY I. TODD.

SATURDAY JUNE 17, 1871.

THE CANVASS.

We are in the midst of one of the most important political campaigns which has ever occupied the attention of the people of Kentucky. At the election which will be held on the first Monday in August, there are to be chosen a Governor, to hold office for four years, and a full State ticket of those who will be associated with him in the administration of the State Government. There are also to be elected one hundred members of the House of Representatives, and one half or nineteen members of the Senate, the former to hold office for two, and the latter for four, years. In the result is involved the dearest and best interests of every citizen of the Commonwealth, and it behooves all to see to it that there is not apathy where issues so vital are at stake. Especially is this incumbent on the Democracy, who, accustomed to large majorities, may be inclined to underrate the strength of our opponents, and regard it as unnecessary to make any decided effort to maintain ascendancy over an oft-defeated foe. The evil of despising an enemy's strength, and nursing an over-confidence in one's own superiority, has been too often illustrated in history to require any argument to prove that the victory is not so much to the strong or the race to the swift as to the brave, the vigilant, the active. The Democracy of Kentucky have in this State a majority with the people of full fifty thousand, even conceding to the Radicals the accession of the full negro vote of forty thousand since the last general election. But it must be remembered that, while every Radical vote in the State will be brought out under the peculiar nature of the organization which is controlled by the same centralized will which finds its counterpart in the form of government most popular with its leaders, and its details, executed by office-holders, existent or expectant, who will be rewarded or punished according as they perform their work, the natural tendency of the Democrats will be to indifference towards voting and to stay away from the polls unless perfectly convenient to go, in the belief that their presence will not be necessary. This must be overcome. Speakers and the press must guard against this mistake, and the County Executive Committees must so organize each county as to see that every voter is at his post. It will not be enough to carry the State. We must carry it by such a majority as will bear with it the rebuke which Kentucky feels towards a corrupt Congress, which would degrade her people, and a vindictive President who would punish them with the rule of an iron hand. A reduction of our comparative majority would cheer the hearts of our adversaries and weaken our friends everywhere. It would be hailed as the signal that wrong was steadily gaining an ascendancy over right, and an encouragement to the Radicals to renew the struggle again with increased hopes of success.

The signs are favorable for such an awakened interest as will make the Democracy rouse itself through the length and breadth of the State. From every quarter we gather evidences that the work is going on well. The Central Committee has done its preliminary work of organizing the County Committees, and these in their turn are discharging their appropriate duties. One of the most gratifying evidences of this is the fact that there is the least possible conflict among aspirants for the General Assembly, there being almost in every case but one Democrat for each office, and he the acknowledged nominee of the party. There are but few open races, and but one or two cases in which the canvass turns upon local issues with no party nominees. This is right and insures a full vote for our ticket, as where the reverse is the case, there is always much swapping of votes to the injury of our party at large. In the county of Union, we are sorry to find a local issue of the removal of the county seat absorbing attention, and endangering the unity and harmony of the party. This

should be corrected and the example avoided in other counties. Local dissensions of this kind should be postponed until the next election, when there will be no State ticket in the field. The less should be subordinate to the greater, and the County Committee should see to it that a better state of affairs is brought about, and only one Democrat, and he the nominee, is on the track.

As to the public speaking, there is every prospect that the people will have ample opportunity to hear a full discussion of the issues. There is one thing to be guarded against, however, and that is in plowing too much in the same furrow and neglecting many rich spots which only require the soil to be stirred judiciously to bring forth rich fruits. Governor Leslie did well to go to the mountains, and manifested the true spirit when he announced a list of appointments which required him to be three weeks in the saddle, and to ride twenty-five or thirty miles each day. It has been his to take the light of truth to a portion of his constituency too often neglected, on account of the difficulty of access to their counties, and the fatigue attendant upon the canvass. Other speakers must complete the work inaugurated by him. He will have canvassed quite fully the eastern and northeastern portion of the State. Upon the completion of his list within the next week, executive duties will require his attention, and he may not be able to get into the southeastern and extreme southern counties. Some one must go there who has the physical as well as mental capacity for the work. So also must some one, if Governor Leslie shall not be able, meet General Harlan in his appointments in Central Kentucky, beginning on the 23d. For this we know no one better suited than Hon. Garrett Davis, who, having a similar record to that of Gen. Harlan up to the time when the latter took his new departure into Radicalism, can most effectively expose the fallacies by which he seeks to excuse his apostasy, and to mislead the people to his support.

We want also more speakers in the First District. Our true plan is to arouse the people in our strongholds, and bring them to the polls. To this end the speeches of Senator McCreery and Mr. Beck will tend with fine effect, while the appointments of Attorney General Rodman and Mr. Brown are judicious and well located. We doubt whether it is well to have Mr. Carlisle go so nearly over the same track as a reference to their lists will show has been selected. The interior counties between the Louisville and Nashville and the Henderson and Nashville railroads have not been provided for, and our candidates and prominent speakers must see that this field, as well as the "Jackson Purchase," is not neglected. And finally, while our State candidates who can speak are at work, the local candidates must not be idle. If not speaking, they must co-operate with the Executive Committee in organizing the precincts, with a sub-committee for each to pull the district and bring out every voter. It is such work which wins. Speaking is good and a necessity, but organization is essential to complete success in everything, and especially in elections. In the portions of the State lately visited by us we found the Democracy thoroughly aroused and never better organized. Let our friends everywhere see that this same condition is brought about throughout the whole State, and we shall confound our enemies by an overwhelming victory which will strike terror in every Radical office-holder and animate with hope every Democrat who lives in a State having a Radical minority.

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., the Legislature of New Hampshire, upon which devolved the duty of electing a Governor, in consequence of the failure of any of the candidates to obtain a majority in the popular vote in March, elected Governor Weston, the Democratic candidate, who was then inaugurated. Two occasions were of great rejoicing among the Democrats of the State, and a Concord, the Capital, was densely thronged with visitors from every portion of the redeemed Commonwealth. It is to be hoped that the New Hampshire Legislature will follow up their good work by electing a good Democrat to succeed James W. Patterson, whose time will expire on the 4th of March, 1873.

DE TROBIANDON FRANGE.—General De Trobriand, now of the United States Army, but formerly an editor of a French paper in New York, is a representative Republican Frenchman of the better sort—that is, he is not a Communist. He has just returned from a visit to France, and through an inevitable interview of the New York World, gives us his opinion that there is no earthly chance for a restoration of the Empire under the Napoleonic dynasty. A constitutional Republic, he thinks the only hope of the country; and yet such is the deep, wide-spread almost universal demoralization of the masses of the French people, caused by the late Imperial Government, which he thinks the worst France ever had, he sees but little in the near future of that country, of cheering import to the heart of the true patriot. All which is but another illustration of the truth of the old saying, that "your true Frenchman is bound to believe that which he wishes to believe."

INASMUCH as the Governor of California has no power to commute the punishment of Mrs. Fair, the murderer of Citterden, it is presumed by most people that she will be hung at the time appointed—17th July. Still, we should not be surprised if a pardon is granted at the last moment, as public sentiment is likely soon to take that direction in the case of a woman, and especially one like Mrs. F., who is young and beautiful. On the whole, we think the chances are that she will not be hanged; for, it not pardoned, she can no doubt easily compass the means of self-destruction; and a woman of her self-love, pride, and 'nerve' would hardly hesitate to use them in the last resort.

According to the last census, Georgia has a greater colored population than any other State in the Union. Virginia comes next, then Alabama.

GEN. TOOMBS AS A QUIZ.

Gen. Toombs, of Georgia, has been amusing himself by astonishing a traveling New York Tribune interviewer with the startlingly "extreme views and violent reactionary opinions" which he does not really entertain. And the interviewer himself, in his report, betrays a strong suspicion that he was being played with by the "Old Bourbon;" but, true to his mercenary mission, he writes out all the preposterous things Toombs thundered at him, and sends them to the Tribune to be published to the credulous North as the true deliberate sentiments of a vast majority of the Southern people. A single passage of this wonderful "interview" will prove to any intelligent man, North or South, that General Toombs, who, by-the-by, is exceedingly fond of a practical joke, thought he had got hold of a very soft specimen of the class known as the professional interviewer, and was determined to fool him to the very top of his bent. For example, take the following little dramatic passage:

Interviewer—"What do you look forward to in the future?"
Gen. Toombs—"We will fight you again, just as soon as we can get ready. And I believe we can get ready much sooner than most people think."

Interviewer—"You cannot seriously believe that the South will attempt another war?"
Gen. Toombs—"I certainly do, and I believe that I shall live to see Southern independence. Many of our people are losing the hope that they will see 'Slitoh' in their day, but they are training their children up to take the work."

Could anything be more preposterously untrue or absurd? Many will not believe that Gen. Toombs ever used such language. And it is certain, that, either he was amusing himself at the expense of an extremely credulous interviewer, or said interviewer has manufactured the foregoing, and three fourths of his entire letter out of the whole cloth.

If sensible Northern people can be induced to regard such representations in any other light than as an insult to their intelligence, then we must confess that we have overestimated their good sense, as well as their candor, justice and love of fair-play. In a word, we should despair of the Republic, and make up our minds to see Grant go ahead under his Ku-Klux law just as far as his unholy ambition may lead him.

"ARIEL"—THE STORY OF A POEM.

Several years ago, in Nashville, Col. Buckner H. Payne was tried for the murder of a Col. Allen, who, it was alleged, had been improperly intimate with Payne's wife. During the trial, the lines which we publish below were read in court. They were said to have been written by Col. Payne, and were looked upon as something in the way of a description of a vision of what might be the future of his supposed faithful wife. Payne had been a man of varied attainments, and the poem created quite a sensation. It may or may not have affected the jury, but however that may be, Payne was acquitted. Now comes the Washington Republican with another version of the origin of the lines. The Republican says: "During the late war a small party of Confederate officers, whose commands were stationed in Richmond, started out for a spree in that city, and, without putting too fine a point on it, 'did the town.' On their return to their barracks two of their number, who were room-mates, commenced a conversation concerning the evening's experience. One of these was impressed with an incident of the evening that, after resting in bed for a long time, his companion having maintained a strict silence, he exclaimed: 'Had I not sleep for thinking of that woman! I must write something, and here it is.' He sprang out of bed, and getting an old account book, wrote therein the sad lay. Two days after this occurrence he was killed at the head of his regiment. The poem was copied, more or less garbled, in several other journals throughout the country. We present it, without any apologetic words for its subject, in its original purity."

CONVICT-JOURNAL.

This story is followed by an imperfect copy of Henry T. Stanton's remarkable poem, entitled "Fallen." According to a note in the author's latest book, it was "one of his early productions, and though first published in the Illustrated News at Richmond in 1862, it had been written several years prior to that time." We thought nearly everybody in Kentucky had read or heard Stanton read "Fallen," and we were most astonished to find it in the Courier-Journal under such a sensational heading, without proper credit. The author disclaims having "did the town" at Richmond, as well as all knowledge of the case of Col. Buckner H. Payne, of Nashville. The story, like the poem itself, is purely fanciful. A few years ago the same production appeared in the Louisville Courier, credited to an actress named Dora Shaw, but afterwards that paper published a perfect copy with proper credit. Since the war some slight additions have been made, and some crudities eliminated. We give below the true poem as it appears in Stanton's book:

FALLEN.
The iron voice from yonder spire has hush'd its hollow tone,
And midnight finds me lying here, in silence and alone.
The still night through my window sheds its soft light on the floor.
With a melancholy paleness, I have never seen before;
And the summer wind comes to me with its soft, Eolian lay,
As if burdened with the sorrows of a weary, weary day;
But the moonlight cannot soothe me of the sickness here within,
And the sad wind takes no portion from my bosom's weight of sin.
Yet my heart and all its pulses seem so quiet,
That I scarce can feel them beating in my arms, or in my breast;
These rounded limbs are resting now so still upon the bed,

That one would think, to see me here, that I was lying dead.
What if I were so? What if I died as I am lying now,
With something like to virtue's calm upon this pallid brow?
What if I died to-night? Ah, now this heart grows hot—
A fallen wretch, like me, to pass from earth, so sadly sweet!

Yet am I calm!—as calm as clouds that slowly float and form,
To give their burthen-tears in some unquenching winter storm;
As calm as great Sahara e'er the simoon sweeps its wastes—
As the ocean, e'er the billows all its miles of beach have laid.

Still, still, I have no tears to shed; these eyelids have no store—
The fountain once within me, a fountain is no more—
The moon alone looks on me now, the pale and dreamy moon;
She smiles upon my wretchedness, through all the night's sweet noon.

What if I died to-night—within these gilded, wretched walls,
Upon whose crimson tapestry no eye of virtue would have found me here,
With cheek too white for passion's smile, too cold for passion's tear?
Ah! one would come, and from these arms unclasp the hapless hands;

Another would clutch the jewels from my finger, whiter hands.
This splendid robe, another's form would grace, oh, long before
The tender moon-beam shed again its silver on the floor.

And when they'd laid me down in earth where poorer graves are made,
Beneath a drooping willow-tree in angel-haunted shade,
Who'd come and plant a living vine upon a wretched grave?
Who'd trim the tangled grasses wild no summer wind could wave?

Who would raise a stone to mark it from ruler graves around,
That the foot-fall of the stranger might be soft upon the ground?
No stone would stand above me there—no sadly bending tree,
No hand would plant a myrtle vine above a wretch like me.

What if I died to-night!—and when to-morrow's sun had crept
Where late the softer moonlight in its virgin beauty slept,
They'd come and find me here—oh, who would weep to see me dead?
Who'd bend the knee of sorrow by a pulseless wretch's bed?

There's one would come—my mother! Go, use the angel band
That bore her, ere her daughter fell, to yonder quiet land!
Thank God for all the anthem-songs that gladdened angels sang,
When my mother went to heaven, and I was pure and young!

And there's another too would come—a man upon whose brow
My shame hath brought the winter snow to rest so heavy now.
Ah! he would come with bitter tears all burning down his cheek—
Had reason's kingdom stronger been when victor grew so weak!

My sisters and my brothers all, thank God! no far away!
They'll never know how died the one that mingled in their play;
They'll never know how wretchedly their darling sister died,
The one who smiled when'er they smiled, who cried when'er they cried.

For him that sought a spotless hand, and live to know my shame,
In such a place I'd tear the tongue that dared to speak his name.
The cold sea-waves run up the sand in mud-laying swells,
And backward to the ocean turn when they have kissed the shells;

So, there's a torrent in my breast, and I can feel its flow
Rush up in crimson billows on a beach as fair as snow;
And backward, I would to my heart, the ocean takes its tide,
My cheeks and lips left bloodless all, and cold, as if I died!

I'm all alone to-night! How strange that I should be alone!
This splendid chamber seems to want some ruder passion-tone!
You soldiers' mirror, with its smooth and all unmarred face,
Sees not these jeweled arms to-night, in their uncaring embrace—

Oh, I have fled the fever of that heated, crowded hall,
Where I might claim the highest-born and noblest of them all;
Where I might smile upon them now with easy, wanton grace,
Which subdues the blood of virtue that would struggle in my face.

I hate them all—I scorn them as they scorn me in the street;
I could spurn away the pressure that my lips too often meet;
I could trample on the love that their passion heated eyes
They robbed me of a heritage of greater price than theirs.

They can never give me back again what I have thrown away
The brightest jewel woman wears throughout her little day!
The brightest, and the only one that from thence comes to me,
Shuts off forever woman's heart from all I hope of Heaven!

What if I died to-night?—and died as I am lying here!
There's many a green leaf withered ere autumn comes to us;
There's many a dew-drop shaken down ere the sunshine came,
And many a spark hath died before it wake into flame.

What if I died to-night, and left these wretched bonds of clay
To seek beyond this hollow sphere a brighter better day?
What if my soul passed out and sought the haven of the blest
"Where the wicked cease from troubling, the weary are at rest?"

Would angels call me from above and beckon me to come
And join them in their holy songs in the eternal home?
Would they clasp their hands in gladness when they saw my soul set free,
And point—beside my mother's—to a place reserved for me?

Would they meet me as a sister, as one precious worth
Who had gained a place in Heaven by holiness on earth?
O God! I would not have my soul go out upon the air
With all its weight of wretchedness, to wander where—oh, where?

THE Postmaster General has ordered to be the list of claimants issued by the Southern claims commissioners to post it up conspicuously in their offices. So far some twenty-four hundred claims have been filed, and the commissioners have taken testimony in nearly one hundred and twenty of these cases pertaining to property taken in the adjacent counties of Virginia. These cases, which such others as may be returned by these special commissioners just appointed in various parts of the South, will be included in their first report to Congress next December.

OLD DOCUMENTS.—We have been shown, by Mr. Thos. Calk, a couple of old documents that are quite interesting to look at. One is a land warrant containing sixty acres, lying on Otter Creek and Kentucky river in the then county of Lincoln, above Boonsboro. This document is signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and is dated 13th of September, 1786. The document is written on heavy parchment and in an excellent hand.

The other is of like nature, and is signed by Edward Randolph, Governor of Virginia, dated 15th of July, 1788, and is for four hundred acres lying on Kentucky river. The party to whom the land was conveyed by these warrants was the grandfather of Thos. and I. F. Calk, of this county, who prize them very highly.

Mr. Calk also presented us with a copy of the Kentucky Gazette, which was printed at Lexington on the 11th of July, 1795, by John Bradford. The paper, at the time the copy before us was published, was in its eighth volume. In this old and dingy paper we find a "communication from Wm. Blount, Esq., Governor of the Southwestern Territory, to His Excellency, Isaac Shelby, Esq., Governor of Kentucky," enclosing a "talk" had with the chiefs of the tribes of the Upper and Lower Creek Indians, in which the red skins, like Grant, cried, "let us have peace." There is some interesting reading in the old Gazette, and we regret that we have not the space to copy some of its articles.—*Mr. Sterling Sentinel.*

At the late meeting of the Press Association it was proposed that our body should take steps to collect and preserve all such old papers as are alluded to above, as presenting valuable material for history, and especially interesting for a correct history of the Press of Kentucky, yet to be written. We hope that every editor, into whose hands such valuable relics as the above may come, will preserve them carefully, and at our next meeting we trust we shall organize a permanent Press Historical Society, which will provide for the collection and preservation of all such interesting material.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN LEE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Lee county held in the court-house in Beattyville, on Saturday, May 20th, 1871, an motion of K. F. Hargis, Esq., B. W. Twyman, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. C. J. Blount appointed Secretary.

Mr. Twyman, on taking the Chair, explained the objects of the meeting, and in a brief speech exhorted the party to harmony and concert of action.

A committee composed of K. F. Hargis, J. H. Malan, B. F. Phillips, Ben. Gore, Jas. Brandenburg, Jas. Hampton, and F. M. Snowden, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The committee retired, and after some minutes of consultation, returned, and reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we adhere with unflinching fidelity to the old land-marks and constitutional principles of the Democratic party, so far as they apply to the present political condition of the country.

2. That we indorse and approve the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention which met in Frankfort on the 2d of May, especially those parts of them which condemned Federal interference with States rights.

3. That we also indorse and approve the nomination for State officers made by that Convention, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election.

4. That we likewise indorse and approve the address issued by the Democratic members of Congress, as embodying the proper grounds and correct principles upon which to go into the great political contest of 1872, wherein we hope, and shall use all honorable means, and use every exertion, to burst the corrupt Radical party from power, and restore the country to the true principles of constitutional government in the hands of the Democratic party.

5. That we approve the holding of a convention, as called to meet in Hazard, on the 3d of June, to nominate candidates for the State Senate for this district, and pledge ourselves to support the nominee of that convention; and we hereby instruct the delegates from this county to cast the vote thereof as a unit for John S. Hargis, Esq., of Breathitt county, as our first choice for that position.

6. That we appoint all good Democrats of this county, who can attend, as our delegates to that convention.

7. That we recommend B. F. Phillips, B. W. Twyman, Z. T. Martin, Daniel Steele, and C. C. Brandenburg, to the State Central Committee for the Democratic party, as suitable persons to act as an Executive Committee for this county.

8. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Frankfort Yeoman, with a request for publication, and that other Democratic papers be requested to publish them also.

The meeting then adjourned.
B. W. TWYMAN, Chairman.
C. J. BLOUNT, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HARLAN.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Harlan county, Ky., held at the court-house, on the 5th day of June, 1871, the same, being county court day, Thos. H. Noe was called to the chair and Solomon Pope was appointed secretary. On motion of James Browning, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, to-wit: John Cawood, Wm. Howard, and G. B. Turner. After a short time, the following resolutions were reported and read, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Harlan county has watched with pride the official course of Hon. Jas. A. Dawson; that he has faithfully, honestly, and diligently attended to the duties of the same, and according to the usages of the Democratic party, is entitled to indorsement by renomination.

2. Resolved, That James A. Dawson has, since the reorganization of the Democratic party in Kentucky, labored untiringly for its promotion, visited the Radical stronghold in the mountains, and, in his bold, manly way, upon the stump, in the defense of the right, watered aided in its overthrow in this, the Eighth Congressional District, and is entitled to the warm and undivided support of the Democracy of said Congressional District.

3. Resolved, That J. Stoddard Johnston, S. I. M. Major, or any other Democrat of this State be requested to cast the vote of Harlan county for James A. Dawson for Register of the Land Office.

MARRIED.

In Louisville, on the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. D. Newcom and Miss S. A. daughter of Mr. John B. Smith.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 14th inst., to the wife of Lieutenant Harry H. Sexton, 4th United States Infantry, a boy—JOHN FORSTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY SCT.
TAKEN UP AS STRAYS, BY A. R. CRUTCHER, living about six miles east of Frankfort, on the Co. road, leading to Lexington, TWO STRAY COLTS, the one a Bay Mare, supposed to be two years old last spring, is about 15 hands high, with small blaze in the face, and her left hind foot white. The other, a Horse Colt, supposed to be about two years old, is about 15 hands high, and is of a roan color. No other brands or marks perceptible on either one of said animals. Valued by the finder at \$100 each. Found about 17th at \$50 each. Willers my hand as a Justice of the Peace for Franklin county, this 24th day of June, 1871.

GEORGE W. GWIN,
J. P. F. C.

July 14th-2w

TRIVOLI HOME SCHOOL.

REOPENED MONDAY, SEPTIMBER FOURTH. For particulars, address the Trivoli.
Miss M. E. KELLY,
Middletown, Ky.

July 15th-td

SUMMER STOCK.

AT

Helms' Old Stand!

HAVING REFITTED THE STORE-ROOM on Main Street, I am now offering to the citizens of Frankfort the following articles, which have just been received:

A Full and Complete Assortment of

HATS, CAPS, &C.

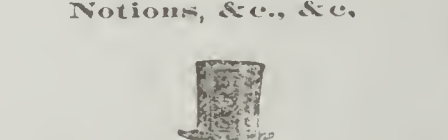


BOOTS AND SHOES,

STATIONERY,

Books of all Descriptions,

Notions, &c., &c.



SILK HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, YOUTHS' HATS, ALL STYLES; BOYS' HATS, ALL STYLES; CHILDRENS' HATS, ALL STYLES.

A few Youths' Prize Hats left; a Prize in every Hat guaranteed. A full line of new styles Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Gaiters and Slippers. Gentlemen's Custom work: we have a splendid assortment, made to order; all of which I propose to sell as low as any other house here or elsewhere. We think it no trouble to show our Goods. Call in and see for yourselves.

JNO. T. GRAY.

Agent.

JAS. B. FLYNN. N. J. LEONARD

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the public that they have opened a

Marble and Stone Yard,

on south side of Main Street, below Todd's Warehouse, and are prepared to do all kinds of Monumental and Tombstones in Italian and American Marbles. Cut stones for building, and also furnished on short notice.

Persons desiring visiting in our line would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

FLYNN & LEONARD.

April 3rd-3m

FOR SALE.

\$50,000 Worth of Real Estate.

My residence, on Broadway, now occupied by Mr. Sallie, possession given on the first day of September, 1871.

THE ASSOCIATION HOUSE BUILDING, I will sell together, or I will divide into purchases, as follows:

No. 1. The store-room leased to A. Bachman, as also the private hall; three stories high.
No. 2. The store-room leased to Dr. Jacoby, as also three stories high.
No. 3. The store-room leased to Dr. O'Donnell, as also three stories high.
No. 4. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby, as also three stories high.
No. 5. The store-room leased to Dr. Jacoby, as also three stories high.
The private hall now occupied by Western Telegraph Company can be included in this.

No. 6. The store-room leased to Mr. Stanley as news depot, three stories high.
No. 7. The store-room leased to Dr. Hatchett as post-office.
No. 8. The store-room leased to Southern Telegraph Company; three stories high.
No. 9. The store-room leased to H. I. Todd, with private hall; three stories high.
Also, 10 Cottages on the street leading from Prison entrance to the Kentucky River. For further information and price apply to

JOHN HALY.

N. B. If the last named Cottages are not sold by private sale on or before the 4th day of July, 1871, they will be sold by public sale on Monday, June 19th, 1871.

JOHN HALY.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO ADVISE the Bank at Frankfort, by the FIRST of JULY next, whether they desire the Bank to either of its branches nationalized. If yes, which branch.

THOS. S. LINDSEY, President.

MASON COUNTY CONVENTION.—Judge Phis tor having declined, Col. William W. Baldwin is announced as one of the Democratic candidates to represent Mason county in the next General Assembly. If a man's capacity may be measured by a conventional expression, there can be no doubt that Col. Baldwin will prove a wheel-horse in the train. His vote was nearly unanimous, and he is represented as one of the most efficient Democrats in Northern Kentucky. The people of that county also had the good judgment to return Dr. R. L. Cooper, than whom there was no better member in the last Legislature.

The Big Sandy Herald, gives a good account of the debate between Governor Leslie and General Harlan, which took place at Louisa, on the 5th inst., and says of the Paintsville debate next day: "We have the cheering intelligence from Paintsville, that in the joint discussion, in that place, between Leslie and Harlan, that Leslie won a decided victory. The radicals will quit boasting over their great champion."

The Crops.—The recent rains have given a wonderful impetus to the growth of the corn crop in this region. Wherever the soil is at all fresh or strong, it is in a most flourishing and promising condition. Old farmers in the country, with whom we have conversed, are all of opinion that the corn crop of Kentucky this year will equal if not surpass in yield per acre that of any preceding year. As the recent "good seasons" seem to have been very general over the country, we may take it for granted that, if there be no drought hereafter, the corn crop of 1871 will be almost unprecedented, especially in the Southern States. This, taken in connection with the high price which the great staple of the South—cotton—is now almost certain to command, augurs well for a marked improvement in the financial and material affairs generally of the South, and particularly of Kentucky, in the immediate future. A heavy corn crop always accompanies or precedes a heavy hog or meat crop—in fact, fat stock of all kinds; and high prices for cotton nearly always insure a fine price for Kentucky mules and other surplus stock.

Mon. T. C. McCreery and Hon. John Rodman are stirring up the Democracy of the western part of the State in fine style. We shall, at an early day, lay before our readers the speech of the former delivered at Marion lately, and reported in the Louisville Ledger of yesterday.

RIVER MATTERS.—The river is falling slowly. The Dove from Cincinnati arrived yesterday, P. M., and will leave for that city late this P. M. The tow-boat Liberty, No. 3, arrived at the wharf yesterday from Red river, where she had fun to carry several flats for the Red River Iron-works.

LOST.—Between the Methodist Church and L. Tobin's, a plain gold ring, with the initials "T. N. N. P. from." \$5 reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at the Mansion House.

EMINENCE COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.—We have received a catalogue of the officers and students of this institution for the scholastic year just closed, showing 190 matriculates for that period, of whom 92 were males, and 98 females. This college is presided over by Elder W. S. Giltner, assisted by an accomplished faculty. The next session will commence on Monday, 4th September, 1871.

BEEES.—A large swarm of bees settled on the top of one of the branches of a shade tree in front of John L. Scott's law office, about one o'clock yesterday P. M. They were subsequently lured by Mr. Wm. Scofield and Nelson Alley. The living process was witnessed by several hundred interested persons.

PERSONAL.—Hon. W. McKee Fox, Senator from Pulaski, was in Louisville on Tuesday having just returned from the Hot Springs, Arkansas. We are glad to learn that he is much improved in health.

POLICE COURT.—This court was busy yesterday morning. Too much "calamity water" had been used Thursday night.

Brevet Major General J. G. Foster, U. S. A., arrived in this city yesterday on a brief visit to his daughter, Mrs. Seaton, wife of Lieutenant Seaton, of the 4th Infantry, stationed at this point.

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARY.—Yesterday (June 16th) was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Pius IX. to the chair of Peter. His jubilee was celebrated throughout the Catholic world.

FOURTEEN men have deserted from Company E, 4th United States Infantry, since that company has been stationed at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.

Says the Mt. Sterling Sentinel of the 15th, "just before going to press, we learn that a man named J. T. Wilson killed a man named Johnson at Aaron's Run in this county on Tuesday night. We could learn no particulars. The parties were drunk."

A Paris letter foreshadows the loss of life and property in that city, during the last week of its occupation by the Communists, as follows: Killed, 25,000; wounded, 40,000; burning of property in Paris, 1,000,000,000 francs; loss of property outside, 200,000,000 francs; loss of rents, injury to business and depreciation of credit, 300,000,000 francs.

Jimmy Duffy, the polite and popular caterer to the public's thirst at the Capital Hotel, after an absence of a week on a visit of pleasure, returned to his post yesterday evening, looking happy and hearty.

The putting forward of the Prince Imperial, a lad of fifteen, by the Bonapartists of France, as a candidate for the National Assembly, is something singular, if not unprecedented. Should he be elected, he will be the youngest Senator or legislator that ever sat in a National Legislature.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

Suicide—shall we call it an awful crime, when deliberately committed—heretofore regarded as a national peculiarity of the French, and especially of the Parisian French, is rapidly becoming an American "specialty." The increase in the numbers, as well as the improvement in the intellectual character and higher standing of suicides, is well calculated to excite our special wonder. It was but yesterday that Kentucky was startled with the intelligence of the self-destruction of Judge Shepherd, of Georgetown. And it was but a day or two prior to that that the writer of this saw the telegram which announced the deliberate, deplorable suicide of one of the most rational, practical, sensible, prosperous and every way worthy young men in all Western Tennessee; in fact, one of the very last man in the world we should have expected to do violence to his own life. But these cases are by no means solitary ones. We scarcely take up a paper now-a-days that we do not find from one to a half dozen fresh cases of suicide announced. Nor are they confined to any particular section of country, but we find that they are occurring all over the Union, as well in the North as in the South, though, perhaps close investigation would show the proportion to be greater in the latter section.

And now comes the question—why should suicides be multiplying at such a fearful rate in all parts of our country? Who can give the true reason—who assign the proper cause for this fearful mania? Every effort must have its cause; and, perhaps, if we thoroughly understand the cause of the disease, we may be able to apply the remedy.

The negro who was declared elected to Congress from the Beaufort District, S. C., has been ascertained to be chosen by forged returns in that district. The election officers guilty of it have been sent to the penitentiary. Bowen, a white man, the negro's competitor, was, after the fraud was detected, legally entitled to the seat; but, unfortunately, at this point a jury in the city of Washington finds the said Bowen guilty of bigamy, and he will doubtless be sent to the penitentiary for that offense. Convictions to the penitentiary have disposed of both Republican aspirants. Give the radicals the same power here in Kentucky that they possess in South Carolina, and we should soon have a reputation here of the same horrible enormities that have for so many months disgraced the State of Calhoun.

M. H. advises state that the Archbishop of Paris died with the serene courage of a martyr. In answer to the insults of his executioners he said: "Do not profane the word of liberty. To us alone it belongs, for we shall live for liberty and faith." Dombrowski died in the bed-room in Hotel Du Valle formerly occupied by Mlle. Hossman, the day after his escape from La Mulle. He received three rifle shots while at the barricade in Rue Darnay, and was transferred from there to Hotel Du Valle, where he died of his wounds. Delacoste was killed at the barricade of Chateau Dun. His face was much disfigured by the portion of a burning wall which fell on it.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democracy of the Thirtieth District, composing the counties of Fleming, Rowan, Menifee, Nicholas, and Carter, have nominated Judge Thos. F. Hargis, of Nicholas, as their candidate for the Senate.

In the Thirty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Johnson, Morgan, Magoffin, Elliott, Wolfe, Breathitt, Owsley, and Lee, John E. Cooper, Esq., of Morgan, has been nominated.

Mordcai Williams, of Boyd, has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democracy of the counties of Carter and Boyd. The Big Sandy Herald, speaking of him, says he is a farmer and lumber merchant, a finescholar, an active business man, unassuming, frank, and manly.

J. S. Lawson, of Nicholas, has been nominated by the Democracy for the Legislature for the district composed of Robertson and Nicholas.

THE LOCOMOTIVE OF THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.—According to a recent census, there are in the United States, including the Territories, just six thousand and fifty six regularly issued periodicals—most of which are newspapers. This includes all daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly journals, as also all semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly magazines, reviews, religious as well as secular. The Dominion of Canada has only 353 periodicals, and other British American colonies only 29. Our State of Kentucky has 10 dailies, 2 tri-weeklies, 10 weeklies (one of these), 5 semi-weeklies, 70 weeklies (The Yeoman being also one of these), and 12 monthlies—total in Kentucky 105. That the newspaper, or, at any rate, the periodical press, is the grand locomotive which draws after it the huge train of the world's civilization and progress, who will deny?

Old Mrs. Clafin, mother of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull-Blood, says, that her youngest daughter, Tennessee Clafin, has the gift of being able to cure people with chronic and otherwise incurable diseases by "the laying on of hands." She says that she has made a fine fortune going about the country and exercising this wonderful gift; that, for example, "Gov. Walker, of Huntsville, Ala." (that must be Ex-Governor L. Pope Walker) gave Tennessee \$15,000 for curing—or rather "raising"—him, by "the laying on of hands," and that a New York millionaire—George Law, perhaps—gave her about \$30,000 by way of fee, for effecting a cure in the same way—that is, as the old lady says, "my daughter raised him by laying on of hands"—if anybody knows what that means.

William Wilson, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Shelby county last week, aged 86 years.

Our exchanges throughout the State represent that the late rains have materially benefited the crops.

The bug has made its appearance in Harrison county. The potato crop, which was good, bids fair to be ruined.

Baron Ostensacken, who so long represented the Russian Government at New York as Imperial Consul-General, by an order recently received from St. Petersburg, has been superseded by Mr. Rodice, the well-known and popular first Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington.

Bowen, the South Carolina Congressman, has been sentenced to a fine of five hundred dollars and two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for bigamy. Being one of the President's pet lambs, it is expected that he will be pardoned, his trial having taken place in Washington.

Soma notes of our visit to Henderson and Hopkinsville are unavoidably crowded out.

The overflow at New Orleans has almost entirely subsided.

Remaining in the Frankfort Post-office June 17th, 1871. Persons calling for any of the following letters will please say "Advertised," and give date of list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead-letter office:

Ballowe, J. L.	McKee, Serana
Bicknell, Beriah J.	Miles, Jas. A.
Bicknell, John H.	Miller, Sallie
Church, N. B.	Paine, S. W.
Church, Wm.	Parker, Mrs. J. Eliza
Crutcher, Annie	Sampson
Crutcher, Jennie	Parker, Frank, or Jas.
Coners, John	Moulton
Davis, Charlie, for Jerry	Read, Wm. R.
Merritt	Smith, Ballard
Dixon, Billy	Seelye, Mrs. S. H.
Fraser, Mrs. C. E.	Smith, Sarah (col.)
Flaherty, Fanny	Seaman, Patrick
Ferguson, H. H.	Scott, Robt.
Gron, Ruth	Shoemaker, Margaret
Gains, W. R., for Geo.	Tucker, Wm.
Gox (col.)	Tyler, A. G.
Harlin, Belle	Williams, Gustus
Hinton, Robt.	Weyman, G. M.
Johnson, Jephth D.	Ward, Felon
Jones, Wesley (col.)	Wiseman, Louis (2)
Kiss, Miss Kate	Woodruff, Frances
Moore, Wm., for Miss	Williams, for L. C. F.
Morris, Robt.	White, Dillan T.
McGriffin, John	Wright, E. R.

Post-office opens 7:40, A. M., and closes 7:30 P. M.

J. G. HATCHITT, P. M.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Democracy of the Thirtieth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Fleming, Nicholas, Rowan, and Carter, met in convention at Flemingsburg on Thursday, June 8, 1871.

James E. Smith, Chairman of the Fleming County Executive Committee, called the convention to order, when, on motion of H. B. Dobyns, of Fleming, Col. T. S. Parks, of Nicholas, was elected chairman. The Chairman, upon taking his seat, made a few very appropriate remarks, when, on motion, C. H. Ashton, of Fleming, and John B. Seudder, of Nicholas, were elected secretaries.

On motion of Dr. Logan, of Fleming, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee on Credentials. Whereupon he appointed the following gentlemen as said committee, viz: John A. Campbell, of Nicholas; H. J. Darnall, of Fleming; H. G. Burns, of Carter; and Dr. Jones, of Rowan.

During the absence of this committee, the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the platform of the Democratic State Convention recently held at Frankfort, and endorse the nominations made by the Convention.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to support the nominee of this convention wherever he may be, and will exert ourselves from this time until the election to promote his success.

The Committee on Credentials returned, and reported that Carter is entitled to 10 votes; Rowan to 4 votes; Fleming to 29 votes; and Nicholas to 25 votes—the basis of representation being one delegate for every fifty Democratic votes cast at the last August election and one delegate for each fraction over twenty-five votes. The committee also reported the delegates as properly accredited to the convention from their respective counties.

The report of the committee was accepted, when the nominations for a candidate for Senator were declared to be in order.

H. B. Dobyns, of Fleming, nominated T. F. Hargis, of Nicholas.

The Chairman then asked if there were any other nominations, and there being none, it was moved and carried, by acclamation, that T. F. Hargis was the unanimous choice of this convention as the Democratic candidate for Senator from this district.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Capt. Hargis and inform him of his nomination. In a short time he appeared, and in a few graceful, eloquent, and well-timed remarks, which were frequently applauded, he accepted the nomination so unanimously tendered him.

Motions were made and carried that the thanks of this convention be tendered to the congregation of the Baptist Church for the use of their house, and that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Frankfort Yeoman, Louisville Ledger, Flemingsburg Democrat, and Carlisle Mercury, when the convention adjourned.

T. S. PARKS, Chm.
C. H. ASHTON, J. B. SEUDDER, Secretaries.

Election of Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, held in this city yesterday, the following were elected directors for the bank and branches:

Yother bank at Paducah—L. M. Flournoy, Q. Q. Quigley, John F. Harris, Alfred Trimble and W. A. Bell.

Louisville Branch—W. C. Hite, Isaac Caldwell, J. M. Moushan, S. B. Thomas, and B. R. Holladay.

Versailles Branch—D. Thornton, L. A. Berry, J. D. Helm, D. J. Williams, Jr., and S. H. Robertson.

Lebanon Branch—R. H. Roundtree, Samuel Spalding, J. G. Phillips, R. B. Edmunds, and John McElroy.

Cynthiana Branch—J. W. Peck, G. Walton, Harrodsburg Branch—Z. P. McBrayer, D. M. Bowman, H. S. McFartridge, Geo. Trapnell, and H. H. Davis.—*Advertised Kentucky.*

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—NORTHERN KENTUCKY.—A press-dispatch from New York of Monday last says:

"Silas Wood, of this city, some days ago, received a letter saying that his brother in Harlem was ill, and wished to see him. He left home immediately, and nothing has since been heard from him, and the letter has turned out to be a forgery. Yesterday George H. Wood, of West Bug's house, where Coats was staying, hit him twice and killing him instantly. He then went down town and gave himself up."

A printed circular from Pontotoc, Miss., states that the recent Ku-Klux invasion of that place was conducted by boys who never heard of the Ku-Klux Klan, and knew nothing of the odium that attaches to the name of the alleged purposes of the Ku-Klux organization. They went into the village at night with drums, tin-pans, and horns, and never dreamed of burning any one. They were fired upon without provocation, and deny that any one of them was armed or fired a shot. When they fled the tipsy warty of drunken card-players assaulted and killed one of their number. Federal soldiers have reached Pontotoc, the facts are thoroughly understood, and it only remains to deplore the death of the youth Dillard, who was sacrificed to the vain terrors of the drunken Radical, Flournoy.

THE CAMPAIGN.
GOVERNOR P. H. LESLIE, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Saylorsville, Saturday, June 17th.
West Liberty, Monday, June 19th.
Frenchburg, Tuesday, June 20th.
Morehead, Wednesday, June 21st.
Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22nd.
Spencer, to commence at 12 o'clock.
General John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

The appointments heretofore made for Jno. Rodman and Wm. Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Henderson, June 17th.	Morganfield, June 19th.
Marion, June 20th.	Paducah, June 22d.
Owensboro, June 24th.	Franklin, July 3d.
Russellville, July 4th.	Bowling Green, July 5th.
Glasgow, July 6th.	Manfredville, July 7th.
Elizabethtown, July 8th.	Litchfield, July 10th.
Hodgesville, July 12th.	Lebanon, July 14th.
Barstow, July 15th.	Springfield, July 17th.
Harrodsburg, July 18th.	Lawrenceburg, July 19th.
Hanville, July 24th.	Somerset, July 25th.
Moultrie, July 27th.	London, July 29th.
Mt. Vernon, July 31st.	Stanford, August 1st.
Laurens, August 2d.	Richmond, August 3d.

CARLISLE AND THOMAS—APPOINTMENTS FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, and Hon. George M. Thomas, Republican candidate for the same office, met in Covington on Thursday, and agreed upon the following joint appointments:

Winchester, Saturday, June 17th.	Richmond, Monday, June 19th.
Nicholasville, Tuesday, June 20th.	Harrodsburg, Wednesday, June 21st.
Danville, Thursday, June 22d.	Stanford, Friday, June 23d.
Lebanon, Saturday, June 24th.	Springfield, Monday, June 26th.
Barstow, Tuesday, June 27th.	Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28th.
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29th.	Manfredville, Friday, June 30th.
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1st.	Bowling Green, Monday, July 3d.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4th.	Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5th.
Hodgesville, Thursday, July 6th.	Henderson, Friday, July 7th.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8th.	Brandsburg, Monday, July 10th.
Brandsburg, Wednesday, July 12th.	

Speaking at night at Lexington and at other places, to commence at 1:30 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

McCREERY IN THE FIELD.—Hon. Thomas C. McCreery will address the people on State and National politics at the following times and places—speaking each day at 2 o'clock P. M.:
Murray, Calloway county, Saturday, June 17th.
Clifton, Hickman county, Wednesday, June 21st.
Blandville, Ballard county, Thursday, June 22d.

Southern Kentucky papers will please copy.—*Chenango Monitor.*

J. R. Golladay's 43th Monthly Drawing will take place at Olden Hall, Bowling Green, Ky., June 26th, 1871. Capital Prize, House and Lot located in Bowling Green, valued at \$1,000.00. \$1,000 in Greenbacks; Piano \$700; Carriage \$700; a Building Lot in the city of Bowling Green, \$600; Horse and buggy, \$500; Building Lot in Bowling Green, \$400; Buggy and Harness, \$300; Horse and Saddle, \$300; Gold Watch and Chain, \$250; and 500 other Prizes consisting of Gold, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Dry Goods, Fine Paintings, Standard Books, Musical Instruments, &c. Tickets \$1, or six for \$5. For sale by J. W. Russell. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky. Statement of Drawings and Prizes forwarded promptly.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

(Reported Expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.)

FRANKFORT, June 15, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Davis, by A. C. W. Owsley, Ac., vs. Jefferson: affirmed. Bassett vs. Bassett, Kenton: affirmed. Bond vs. Trustee State of Ky. vs. Bond, Ac., vs. General Council, Ac., vs. Jefferson: affirmed.

Johnson vs. Leach, a fur, Ac., Caldwell: reversed. Behman vs. Smeal, Louisville Chancery: reversed. Merritt vs. Moss, Garrard: affirmed.

ORDERS.

McManama vs. Evans, Grant: motion to condemn record overruled, and rule against appellant to file complete record by ending of cause.

May, Ac., vs. Ramey, Louisville Chancery: Snicker vs. Buckwalter, Troel, & Co., Louisville Chancery: continued until next term of this Court.

Sehlon vs. Bullitt, Ac., Louisville Chancery: agreement filed. Renner, Louisville Chancery: submitted on briefs.

Sherb County Court vs. Cumberland and Ohio R. R. Co. Shelby: copy of submission in voters of county filed by counsel, and argued by Hon. W. C. Bullock for appellee, and J. C. Breckham, Esq., for appellant, and laid over for further argument.

FRANKFORT, June 16, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hawkins vs. Henning, & Co., Louisville Chancery: reversed. Lant vs. Lou, Cin., and Lex. R. R. Co., Louisville Chancery: affirmed.

Shiloh vs. Shiloh, Fulton: reversed. Dean vs. Allen's adm'r, Mercer: reversed. McNeas vs. Parish, Harrison: affirmed.

ORDERS.

Booker vs. Stevenson, Franklin: response to petition filed, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Walton vs. Lou, Cin., and Lex. R. R. Co., Jefferson: Southern Pond Draining Co. vs. Frisbee, Ac., Louisville Chancery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEPHENS & MANGAN, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, Frankfort, Ky.

WILL CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING and Laying Brick; and have now on hand Three Hundred Thousand Brick, of superior quality, for sale. June 15-17.

NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN has closed, and will reopen the **FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.**

None but Parents or Guardians having children in the Institution will be allowed to visit it during vacation.

E. H. BLACK, Superintendent.

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.



TRIPLETT & GIBSON, HAVING COMPLETED their new Livery Stable on 2nd Street, opposite Capital Hotel, are prepared to furnish the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally with

Carriages, Buggies, Spring-Wagons, and Saddle-Horses.

Our drivers are careful and polite; and we are ready to wait on all customers day or night, and our charges shall be as reasonable as any in the city. We are prepared to board horses by the day, week, or month; and we will buy and sell horses on commission.

TRIPLETT & GIBSON.

R. D. MAHONE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WILL BE IN FRANKFORT REGULARLY once a month to exhibit a stock of the most elegant goods for gentlemen's wear. Also to take measure and receive orders for all clothes that may be desired, to be made up in the latest fashion at his establishment in Lexington. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. His first visit will be about the 24th inst. **17 Rooms at the Capital Hotel. ma 9-3m**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware House.

WM. DAVIS,

MAJOR HALL BUILDING, FRANKFORT, KY.

30,000 lbs Iron, Steel, & Nails of best brands, bought before rise, for sale low.

2,000 lbs. celebrated Phoenix White Lead, direct from factory, commonly called "Eagle."

30 bbls. assorted Oils and Painters' material. Paints mixed to order.

2,500 lbs. dry Paints and Colors in Oil, &c.

7 bbls. New Jersey Varnishes, A No. 1.

Stock of Paint and other Brushes.

150 bbls. Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, and White Sand.

100 bushels Canadian Hair.

10,000 Bolts Wall Paper.

New Philadelphia Styles. I trim same, free of cost, ready to hang.

100 boxes 1st quality New Albany Window-Glass, single, double, and triple. All sizes furnished and cut any shape free.

Looking-Glasses and Plates, all at low rates.

Sash, Doors, and Shutters, a full assortment.

Agent for the Aetna Reaping and Mowing Machines, Plows, Double Shovels, Horse Rakes, Cultivators and Hand Power Lawn Mowers, and Harvesting Goods.

A FINE SELECTION

MECHANICS' TOOLS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call on me, and you won't call anywhere else.

WM.

The Manufacture of Needles.

Although of universal use and the most ancient origin—having been known either in a rude or finished state, ever since fig leaves were sewed into aprons in the Garden of Eden—the needle has a history with which very few of those who use it daily are conversant. The process of its manufacture is an extremely interesting one. A coil of wire, such as is used for this purpose, will ordinarily produce about 50,000 needles. It is first cut by huge shears into lengths double that of one needle, and the wires are straightened by being rubbed backward and forward upon each other, while red hot, with a heavy iron bar. The "pointed" is next attended to, and is done upon a dry stone, revolving very swiftly, and partly covered with a sheet-iron hood through which a current of air passes. This hood protects the workmen from the deadly inhalation of fine particles of stone and steel, which formerly caused a fearful mortality in this branch of industry. The stamping requires the use of a fixed iron and movable upper die, corresponding in form and operated with the foot; and the eyeings is done usually by girls, with a double-pointed ventral punch, two needles being pierced at each decent. Children are then employed in "spitting" the double needles, or threading them on short wires, after which they are broken in two and the burr left in stamping filed off. The needles are then made red hot, and suddenly cooled by dipping them either in oil or water (the former is much preferred). Having been again heated they are gradually cooled and then "tempered," ready for scouring in oil and emery, in which they are rolled incessantly sometimes for a period of eight or nine days. They are then laid out evenly, the heads "blued" or softened with a red hot bar, and the eyes drilled and burnished until perfectly smooth, in order that the warrant "not to cut in the eye" may be given. Finally, the needles are ground and set, and exquisite polish given them upon buff leather, and the counting, folding and packing conclude the work. It should be remembered that twice or thrice in course of their manufacture it is necessary to sort them carefully, throwing out the broken and straightening the bent needles. How, after so many operations requiring the greatest care and dexterity, they can still be sold cheaply, would be a mystery, were it not for the marvelous increase of productive power obtained by the employment of machinery, division of labor, and systematic conduct of business.

The Envelope Nuisance

An envelope containing a letter written by one who has the small-pox may communicate the dreadful disease.

A man's heart may sink within him, if, while struggling to get a foothold in the world, he calls at the post-office for a letter, and is handed one with a lawyer's address printed in one corner. Respectable lawyers do not need to publish their location in order to get business.

But of all the inconsiderate, ruthless, foolish, hypocritical, dangerous, and cruel devices, none exceeds that of sending letters with a black border around them—"mourning envelopes." Scarcely a reader but will confess to an indefinite uneasiness, if not an actual shock, to be kept up until the letter is opened, and the name at the bottom deciphered. The very sending of a mourning letter to any one is a barbarity, a brutality, a hypocrisy, and a lie. True grief detests display; the deeper the sorrow, the more intense is the desire to slink observation, to shrink within itself, to shut out all creation. The world over, to the men who mourn the loudest for their lost wives, are in the greatest haste to get married again. None is happier than the extravagant very sending of a mourning letter to any one is a barbarity, a brutality, a hypocrisy, and a lie. True grief detests display; the deeper the sorrow, the more intense is the desire to slink observation, to shrink within itself, to shut out all creation. The world over, to the men who mourn the loudest for their lost wives, are in the greatest haste to get married again. None is happier than the extravagant

A poor woman, whose husband was at the "front" during the war, has been threatened by her landlord to be turned out of doors next day, unless the rent was paid; she had been anxiously looking for a remittance from her brave husband, but it did not come in the early morning, before she had left her bed, her babe at her side, there was a knock at the door. "There's the landlord," she exclaimed, and the next instant was a corpse. An emotion kills. This was an emotion of apprehension, and countless numbers of these, with pangs only a little less fatal, are uselessly occasioned every day in many a trembling heart, in many a nervous temperament, by this same sending of "mourning envelopes."

Reader, if you have a spark of true humanity, you will never send another.

Hall's Journal of Health.

SALT AND SOILS.—Salt can be used to advantage on light, sandy soils, but not on still clays. It is supposed to act mainly as a chemical agent in dissolving silica, which gives strength to the straw, by forming the hard, shining, external coat. This has been shown by experiments, in which the ash of wheat straw gave about five per cent. more silica, when grown on land manured with salt, than that from straw grown on precisely the same soil without salt. Four hundred weight per acre was applied in installments, no different seasons of the year. The relative yield was seven of good to five of inferior grain in favor of the field manured with salt. Voelcker's experiments on a calcareous clay loam—a clay containing some carbonate of lime—showed that salt on such soil produced scarcely any gain in the yield of straw, while it slightly diminished the weight of the straw. Mixed with nitrate of soda, a substance containing much nitrogen, it produced better results than the nitrate alone. It may, therefore, be laid down as a general rule, that, except on true sand, salt should be mixed with the nitrate which is imported from South America, under the name of cubic nitre and Chili saltpetre.

THE LAST JOURNEY.—In Spain, when a baptized infant dies, a feast is spread and all the neighbors round come, not to condole with, but to congratulate the parents. "We rejoice with you that you have a child in glory," they say; and the last—nay, the first, journey of the stainless babe is a triumphant march, the funeral a festival, the music is glad. Only the mother weeps.

In Greece, the last journey follows quickly upon death. The next day, at dawn, the train of white-robed priests and choristers may be seen winding along the road towards the church. There, dressed as in life, and having the face uncovered, the dead lie at rest before the altar until the moment arrives when they must be committed to the earth. It is in the church that the last farewell is given.

What of that terrible last journey in the cold North where the dying Esquimaux is laid upon his snow-house and left to die alone. Or of the African tribe, who bury their hopelessly sick before death, hurry them out of the world altogether? They have been described as taking an Esquimaux last of the world and performing this burying with the consent of the person chiefly concerned. Habit is everything, and they are used to it, and we fancy it must fall rather hard upon each individual as it comes to his own turn.

LIVING BEYOND THE MEANS.—Bulwer says property is only an idea in nine cases out of ten. Some men with \$10,000 a year suffer more for want of means than others with \$500. The reason is, the rich man has artificial wants. His income is \$10,000 a year, and he suffers enough by being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A woman who earns a dollar a day and does not go into debt is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this; but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes, who never know a minute's peace, because they live beyond their means. There is really more happiness among the working men in the world than among those who are called rich.

It is said that the habit of chewing gum grows on young women like that of drinking upon men, and that suddenly breaking it off produces tremors, so much so that young men have to be called upon to sit up with them.

MEDICAL.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

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Scrophulous affections and

disorders, which were ag-

gravated by the scroph-

ulous contamination until

they were painfully afflict-

ing, and each great mis-

fortune of the country, that the public scarcely need

to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrophulous poison is one of the most destructive

enemies of our race. Often, this poison is not felt

until the organism is undermined, the constitution,

and the vitality of the system are so much impaired,

without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again,

it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and

then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly devel-

ops into one of its hideous forms, either on the

surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tuberc-

cles may be silently deposited in the lungs, or

heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows

its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcer-

ations on some part of the body. Hence the occa-

sional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is ad-

visable, even when no active symptoms of disease

appear. Persons afflicted with the foregoing com-

plaints generally find immediate relief, and, at

length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla.

L. A. M. Anthony's Pills, Rose or Eucalyptus,

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,

Sore Lips, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or

visible forms of Scrophulous disease. Also the

more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy,

Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,

and the various forms of Scrophulous affections of the muscular

and nervous systems.

Supplies for General and Mercantile Diseases

are cured by it, though a long time is required

in silencing the obstinate maladies by any medicine.

But long continued use of this medicine will cure

the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Chloro-

sis, Uterine, and Female Diseases, are com-

monly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its

purity and invigorating effect. Minute direc-

tions for each case are found in our Almanac,

supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when

caused by accumulation of uric acid in the

blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver

Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflam-

mation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising,

as they often do, from the rankling poisons in

the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great re-

medy for the strength and vigor of the system.

Those who are Languid and Listless, Despond-

ent, nervous, and troubled with Nervous Ap-

prehensions or Fears, or any of the numerous

symptoms of Weakness, will find immediate

relief and convincing evidence of its restorative

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